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(உ) பாலைப் பதனம் செய்வதற்கான வசதிகள் இல்லாததால் பால் சேதாரமானதும், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட அளவு பாலை கிரீம், நெய் போன்ற துணைப் பொருள்களாகச் செய்ததும் முந்திய ஆண்டுகளில் ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டத்திற்கான முக்கிய காரணங்களாகும். மேற்கூறியவை தவிர, மூலதனத்திற்கு 5½ சதவீத வட்டி செலுத்த வேண்டியிருந்ததாலும் மேற்படி நஷ்டம் அதிக மாயிற்று. ஒரு நாளைக்கு 75,000 லிட்டர் வரை பாலைப் பதனம் செய்வதற்கான வசதிகள் 28—1—1963-ல் மத்தியப் பண்ணை செயல்படத் தொடங்கியதிலிருந்து கிடைத்ததால் பால் சேதாரமாவதில்லை. மாதவரம் மத்தியப் பண்ணைக்கு வரும் பால் முழுவதையும் பதனம் செய்து விநியோகம் செய்து விடுவதால் பாலிலிருந்து துணைப் பொருள்கள் செய்யும் பிரச்சினையே எழுவதில்லை. கிராமப்புற சங்கங்கள் முதலியவற்றில் பால் உற்பத்தி படிப்படியாக அதிகமாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. நஷ்டத்தைக் குறைப்பதற்காக, பாலின் விற்பனை விலை உயர்த்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. தற்போதைய பால் விற்பனை விலை வீதங்கள் மேலே (இ) பகுதிக்கான பதிலில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு இருக்கின்றன. உரிமை பெற்றுள்ளவர்களிடமிருந்தும் கிராமக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களிடமிருந்தும் பெறுகின்ற எருமைப் பாலின் கொள் விலை உயர்த்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது பால் உற்பத்தியை அதிகப்படுத்த ஒரு தூண்டெலாய் அமைவதுடன் அதனால் நஷ்டத்தைக் குறைக்கவும் வழிவகுக்கும்.

### APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 375 on page 459.]

(a) & (b) The exact figure of the number of human lives lost is not known. It is estimated that it will not exceed 500 on any account.

2. *Loss of property.*—(i) The steel draw bridge of the Southern Railway, 6,700 feet long between Pamban and Mandapam was totally destroyed.

(ii) The railway track between Ramanathapuram and Mandapam and between Rameswaram Road and Dhanushkodi was eroded in large stretches.

(iii) The total number of huts and houses damaged in the island as well as in the eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram district is estimated to be over 50,000.

(iv) The High School building at Rameswaram, the buildings of three High Schools at Ramanathapuram, one at Devakottai and the buildings of 76 aided recognised schools suffered serious damages.

(v) Varying lengths of two National Highways, ten major district roads and thirteen other districts roads were also damaged.

(vi) As many as 289 irrigation tanks mostly in Food Production Circle suffered breaches and 95 tanks were damaged due to scour.

(vii) About 9,000 acres of cultivated land got silted up or sand cast due to tank breaches.

(viii) About 4,000 heads of cattle and 20,000 sheep perished.

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(ix) It is estimated that 445 fishing boats were totally destroyed, over 850 boats seriously damaged and that as many as, 13,000 nets (cotton and nylon) were totally lost, apart from 11,000 nets badly damaged.

(x) Coconut topes, betel and plantain gardens suffered considerable damage.

*Measures taken by the Government—Ramanathapuram district.*—Special revenue staff including a Deputy Collector, a number of Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors were appointed for assessing the damages caused and providing relief to the victims. After making an on-the-spot study of the impact of the cyclone, the Chief Minister convened a meeting on 28th December 1964 in which certain decisions regarding relief measures were taken. In accordance with the decisions, the following relief measures have been sanctioned :—

(1) A cash grant of Rs. 30 for each hut completely damaged, and Rs. 20 for each hut partially damaged together with a clothing grant of Rs. 10 for each family (other than fishermen) is given. A total allotment of Rs. 11.0 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose for Ramanathapuram district and its disbursement has been *virtually* completed.

(2) A cash grant of Rs. 100 per family of fishermen is granted. An expenditure of Rs. 11,500 has been sanctioned in this behalf.

(3) About 179 feeding centres were run for three days. The feeding centres at Rameswaram and Mandapam were continued till 4th and 28th January 1965 respectively. An expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(4) The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 27.57 lakhs for carrying out repairs to roads and buildings damaged by cyclone.

(5) An expenditure of Rs. 18 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the cost of repair and to the breached tanks.

(6) Fishermen who have lost their nets and boats are given 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan to purchase new ones. The subsidy portion of the expenditure comes to Rs. 15.11 lakhs.

(7) The ryots of Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi and Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram district are given 50 per cent of the cost of fertilisers as subsidy and the other 50 per cent as loan. The subsidy portion of the concession will come to Rs. 55,000.

(8) It has been decided to supply coconut seedlings at half cost for planting new coconut seedlings in the place of lost plants and to supply fertilisers at half cost as a compensation for the loss in the yield of the uprooted and spoiled trees.



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(9) In the case of fishermen from Dhanushkodi, each family will be given a loan up to Rs. 250 for reconstruction of their houses, and in the case of others, a loan up to Rs. 150 each will be given to repair or reconstruct thatched huts and a loan up to Rs. 500 each for repairing or reconstructing tiled house. An allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(10) Loans will be granted at the rate of Rs. 200 per acre for reclamation of lands. An allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(11) An interest-free loan up to Rs. 1,000 per individual for the replacement of work cattle lost due to the cyclone at the rate of Rs. 250 per bullock and an interest-free loan of Rs. 500 per individual for purchase of not less than 20 sheep. An initial allotment of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(12) The Collector of Ramanathapuram has been authorised to grant interest-free loans not exceeding Rs. 400 per acre of betelvine and not exceeding Rs. 200 per acre of plantation crop for the purpose of replantation. An allotment of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(13) It has been decided to grant business or occupational loans up to Rs. 500 per family of displaced persons. An allotment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(14) An interest-free loan of Rs. 50 each on personal security has been sanctioned to Purohits and guides of Rameswaram. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose.

(15) An ad hoc grant of Rs. 50 per family for 14 families which have lost their breadwinners has also been sanctioned.

(16) Another ad hoc grant of Rs. 50 per family for all affected fishermen has been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been allotted for this purpose.

The total commitment of the Government under the various schemes outlined above is Rs. 1,33,25,000 of which Rs. 79,24,000 will be on grants and Rs. 54,01,000 on loans.

*Madurai district.*—An allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned towards payment of cash grant to the victims in Madurai district.